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RAYON D'OR

GEORGE A. W. T. & CO.

1000 E. 10th St. S. S. P. 1000

Read Carefully Before Ordering

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalogue as possible.

On receipt of your order it is at once selected and placed in trench in cold storehouse, exactly as general stock is kept all Winter, where it remains until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping season continues from October until early May. To far southern and Pacific Coast points we can ship practically all Winter. In February, planting time begins to work northward until, about April 1st, the great rush of northern planting begins.

I ship by Express at my risk, buyer to pay transportation charges. See particulars of new reduced rates, following introductory matter, under head of "Express *vs.* Parcel Post."

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for packing, except at 100 or 1000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalogue are net, and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than \$1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

Open accounts. Any one desiring to open an account will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than \$10.00.

Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition; but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. If stock is not satisfactory upon receipt, it may be returned at my expense and your money will be refunded.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated, and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

To Old Patrons and New

In these personal, introductory talks, I have before referred to an instructor of my youth, but I do not think I have ever here quoted one of his favorite maxims, "There is plenty of room at the top," and only he who in his profession or business has so arrived can appreciate—can understand fully what this means. The feeling of satisfaction, of business comfort, if I may employ such a term, which this achievement brings, is compensation for the years that have gone before—years when sometimes the climbing was rather steep.

My revered instructor was not a college professor, and while a college graduate, he was at that time but the teacher of a country school such as Whittier has immortalized. He was withal a practical man who first enthused and then drove. He had, perhaps for our encouragement, but little seeming respect for the genius of birth, repeatedly declaring that genius was merely the capacity for taking infinite pains. In the little schoolhouse by the roadside, where the whole world, to us, was encompassed within the horizon which we daily saw, his was a thankless task. Perhaps it *was* a crude life, and yet what would I not now give could I again, some sweet, warm, June day, "creep back" barefoot to my old "Jackknife-scarred" desk, feel with feverish feet the delicious coolness of the noon-sprinkled, pine floor and say, "I thank you, teacher, for the inspiration your devoted efforts have given me." For many years now the sod has o'er his grave been growing, and what a world this would be if each of us could, like he, leave some inspiration to live after us.

But I digress, as the story books say.

Since I wrote you a year ago, two very important events have happened to me. In the first place, I have been led into captivity (Barkis-like, I must admit), and in the second, I have been elected president. No, not the job that Mr. Wilson has (and Mr. Roosevelt would like), but just president of—of myself, as it were.

To be more serious and explicit, I have incorporated this business. There are two reasons which prompted me to do this: first, so that in the event of my death the business could be the more readily carried on; and second, so that my older employes might have an opportunity to invest in the stock and so secure a small interest. The stock is, however, practically all owned by me, and I shall, of course, continue to make this business my life work. Were this act to cause my old (or new) business friends to address me more formally than before, I would greatly regret it, for my chief pleasure in this business is the delightful intimacy which has always existed between so many of us. Please, therefore, if you will, continue to address me as cordially and personally as you desire—I shall appreciate it.

There are many interested friends of this business who follow its progress through this yearly personal talk, and among whom are those who annually through their efforts do more to "spread the



gospel" of Peterson Roses than any other agency. All such will, I am sure, rejoice to learn that 1915, both Spring and Fall, was by far the biggest year yet experienced. During the Spring, while nearly every business was still complaining of hard times, we filled over 600 more orders than ever before, and also returned a great many more orders unfilled than we had ever done in any one season. In the Fall, with times greatly improved, our sales of both Peonies and Roses went far ahead of any Fall season, and at this writing the Spring of 1916 promises to be a "banner" one.

During the past year I have also received a great many more letters of unsolicited, appreciative testimony than ever. About two weeks ago I spent two most delightful evenings perusing these, and then sent out a request to a number, more, I find, than I can possibly use, for permission to use portions of such letters in introducing my business to prospective, new customers. The response has been most gratifying, not one dissenting voice so far, and in many cases so increasingly enthusiastic as to almost overwhelm me. A number of these extracts will be found in a little pamphlet we issue entitled "Pointing the Way" and which is sent to new inquirers and to any one on request.

Delightful as this business is, there are times when it tries men's souls, as the saying goes. For weeks at a time, especially during March and April, we do not have time to properly eat or sleep, and at such times we must beg your gracious indulgence. Fortunately I have a fair sense of humor, and when we get a letter like the following it does me more good than a tonic. This is from a man, who said, when ordering, that two-year roses would be good enough for him, and that he would grow them into "Epochs" himself. His letter is in part as follows:

"I had 24 roses from you last year. They all lived and I had the finest roses I ever had. You wanted to sell me Epoch roses. I said I would make Epoch roses out of them. I did. I gave some to the office girl and my wife found it out."

Poor man, that surely must have been an epoch in his life.

Then, too, I could not help smiling at the man who had more than once come too late for the Epoch roses. In his disappointment he sarcastically wrote:

"I guess they're called Epoch roses because it's only once in an epoch that a purchaser can get any."

To those who know, it would be more than useless to speak of the superior quality of my plants and the unusual results they produce, but to the many who will see this booklet this year for the first time, it is due to both them and me to say that this business was begun in the Fall of 1904; prior to that time I was for ten years an enthusiastic devotee of the Rose in an amateur way, and that this booklet and business are the result—the outgrowth of that experience. If you have never grown roses and fear to attempt it because of former failures or imaginary difficulties, the following extracts from two letters (and these are but a sample of hundreds

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Lady Alice Stanley (See page 26)

actually received the past year) should satisfy you that you, too, can grow roses most successfully if you start right:

"Too much cannot be said for the roses I got from you this Spring. Without any experience to guide me, but only your book, I have had such success as I am sure would delight even a veteran rosarian."

"In the early Summer of this year you forwarded to me a number of roses. I wish I could tell you the great pleasure I have received from living among them. It was a delight to me in every way, a revelation of beauty I did not know of."

And then if you are an experienced grower and have not yet favored me with your patronage, the following two extracts (and all my testimonial letters, wherever printed, are entirely unsolicited) will prove interesting:

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"The roses are way beyond what I expected. I have been buying roses from different houses for the last five years and never received from any of them even one plant that equalled the poorest of yours. This first season, two months after planting, I picked dozens of bouquets of beautiful roses."

"During the past 12 years I have purchased from practically all of our leading rosarians, including some which I have imported. I have at no time received any such stock as that which I get from you."

As an example of what my business friends, unknown to me except through correspondence, have done and are doing to extend this business, the following from far-away Kansas is happily put:

"I am unhesitatingly recommending your roses to all of my friends, and I feel in doing this that I am doing them a greater kindness than I am doing you."

I have said quite enough. I shall now roll up my sleeves and await that order I somehow *know* you are going to send me this year.

Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 1, 1916.



Marquise de Sinety (See page 28)

ALBION
ST.

Express vs Parcel Post

On February 1, 1914, the new, greatly reduced Express rates became effective, and in the following month plants were admitted to the Parcel Post.

Under the new Express tariff, dormant plants are carried as second-class matter and at a very low rate (25 per cent. less than general rate), lower in most cases than if sent by Parcel Post. The Express Companies have divided the country into small blocks or squares instead of circular zones. To any point within a given square, goods will be carried at the same rate, whether one, two or even three companies handle the shipment.

As an illustration of how greatly the Express rates have been reduced, plants can now be sent from here to Chicago as follows: 10 pounds, 35 cents; 20 pounds, 51 cents; 100 pounds, \$1.80. (These same rates apply to any point of equal distance.) By **Parcel Post** the rates for the same distance are: 10 pounds, 62 cents; 20 pounds, \$1.22.

The Express Companies are liable for damage, in part or full, up to a value of \$50.00 and without extra fee. For a valuation in excess of this, a small fee is charged. By Parcel Post, Uncle Sam assumes liability only where the shipment has been insured, and then only in case the goods are lost—not damaged. Experience has shown that plants sent by Parcel Post are much more liable to be broken or damaged than if sent by Express.

Since it is usually both cheaper and safer to ship by Express than by Parcel Post, and as the buyer must pay charges in either case, I strongly urge the former mode of shipment. By Express I assume all responsibility—by Parcel Post the risk is the buyer's, and he must send ample funds when ordering to pay postage if the latter method is insisted upon.

I ship by Express, buyer to pay charges, which are fixed at this end and marked plainly on your package. Not one cent can be saved by prepaying charges. If you think you have been overcharged, we shall be glad to investigate and report promptly.

This Year's Prices

As usual, some of the newer varieties are reduced in price.

On the other hand, the old, standard kinds, as will be noted, have been increased five cents per plant. During the past decade every expense incurred in the running of this business has increased from ten to fifty per cent., and yet this is the first increase I have made in the price of my roses, excepting an occasional fluctuation of the price of here and there a variety, due to the usual law of supply and demand. Heretofore I have depended upon the yearly increased volume of sales to offset the enforced growing cost of operation, but this cumulative expense increase is now so great as to constrain me to ask my patrons to share same in part with me.

It will, however, be found that my standard price is still at least five cents less than that asked by others who aspire to be in the same class.



Exhibition

In June of each year we give an exhibition at the Nurseries, of both Roses and Peonies, and which is now of national importance—visitors coming from some of the most distant States. Nowhere else can the quality of bloom seen in my exhibition gardens be matched, and the impressive grandeur of the fields in bloom will not soon be forgotten. Any one contemplating an important planting will find this to be a rare opportunity to select such varieties as most appeal to his or her individual taste.

Peonies are usually at their best the second week of June. Roses, in the exhibition beds, attain their height about the middle of June, and in the fields about July 1st to 4th—this retarded flowering being caused by pinching the young shoots back in May to form a bushy plant.

Seasons vary, however, and so if you really intend to come, advise me of the fact and your name will be entered for notification at the proper time.

Prospective purchasers of stock this Spring will be welcome to inspect same any week day from now until planting time is over, except during the first two weeks of April, when from necessity we lock our doors, and during that time can be communicated with only by mail or telegraph.

How to Reach Nurseries

My Nurseries are located on Fair Lawn Avenue, near the R. R. depot of Fair Lawn, on the Bergen County branch of the Erie R. R. They can also be reached by trolley via "Hudson River Line," foot of West 130th Street, New York. Take Paterson car and change at Ridgewood Junction to a Ridgewood car, which leave at Fair Lawn Avenue, and walk eastward one-half mile. The nurseries are less than two miles east of the north end of Paterson.

The above applies to my exhibition and growing grounds. The nursery buildings and office are located on the home farm, corner of River Road and Berdan Avenue, a mile nearer Paterson. Visitors coming prior to blooming time, should take the same trolley route, but get off at Berdan Avenue and walk westward (to left) one block.

Visitors may inspect flowers on Sunday, but positively no business is done on that day.

A Plea for Indulgence

No one, not in the business, can begin to realize the stress we labor under during March and April. Remember, please, that we have but a very few weeks in which to do our entire year's business; and so, if in the rush of shipping time, it becomes necessary to ask questions, please make them as brief and to the point as possible. Frequently we are asked questions which are answered in this booklet in greater detail than we could possibly do by letter.

Please, also, preserve your order acknowledgment giving your order number, and mention this, should it be necessary to write about it. This will enable us to locate it promptly and so give you better service.



And if the Ladies

will only date their letters, and indicate whether they are to be addressed as "Miss" or "Mrs.," it will enhance our chances of happiness hereafter and make the lines a little easier here.

The Men Too

who sometimes write from their business address and then again from their home address, could greatly help us by using the same one each time they write or mention both in the absence of stating order number.



Duchess of Wellington (See page 23)

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubby growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, *i. e.*, where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine, yet sheltered, also, if possible, from high winds.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the Summer. A southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger of burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating, and should not be used while in this condition except as a Winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. Whatever manure is used, it is very essential that same be thoroughly broken and mixed with the soil, and if this is done in a very thorough manner, quite new manure may be used.

Where manure cannot be obtained, ground bone is probably the best substitute. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed with the already fined soil. But remember, please, I do not *advise* the use of bone alone. There is no real substitute for good old barnyard manure, but sometimes this is not obtainable, and then one must do the best he can.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article, resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. This should be followed by a thorough soaking. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A cupful to the plant, scattered on the surface and forked in, in early April and again in Midsummer is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.

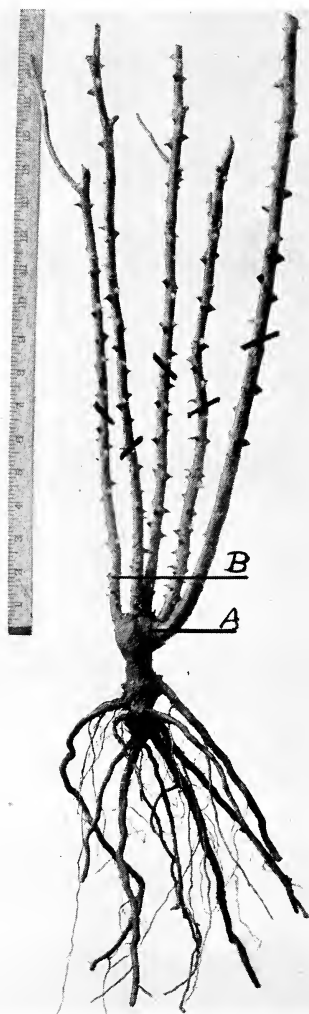


George Arends (See page 20)

**Prepara-
tion of
Beds**

Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—*i. e.*, the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized (not sifted), mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about three or four inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substances, the smaller pieces on top, and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I CANNOT EMPHASIZE TOO STRONGLY THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH PREPARATION OF SOIL. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.



"A"
indicates
point
of bud
with root
stock.
"B"
proper
depth to
plant.

A Hybrid Tea Rose Bush as sent to you.
Should be further cut back to cross marks
on planting.

**Planting
and
Pruning**

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas and Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within 2 or 3 inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about 1 to 2 inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them and *the ground pressed (not stamped) firmly about the plant with the foot*. After pressing firmly, draw a little soil or manure over foot-marks to prevent "baking." If plant is set too shallow, or firming neglected, the tops may shrivel before growth starts, and if planting is made deeper than directed, the starting into growth will be more or less retarded. One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant plant requires very little moisture.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out if planting is done in Spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning and leave for the terminal bud a good, stout, unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth, and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound, live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly Spring-set plants. In the Autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from 5 to 6 or more feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about 3 feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in Fall and Winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when Winter is over, and before growth begins. At this time the year's general pruning should be

given. Cut out entirely all dead, very old and weak growths. You will now have mostly wood of the previous season's growth. This is easily recognized by its fresh, smooth appearance, also lighter in color as compared with older wood. Prune these canes very much as directed for newly-set plants, bearing in mind that the closer you prune the fewer but finer flowers you will have as a rule. The pruning I have suggested is a moderate one. Where exhibition flowers are desired at the expense of numbers, roses are often pruned to one or two eyes of the previous year's growth.

Some of last season's growths will spring from the base of plant; others at various heights from older wood. Care therefore should be exercised, in pruning established plants, to see that the new wood is not entirely cut away, as but little and inferior bloom can be expected to spring directly from wood older than that of last year's growth.

On plants purchased of me the *wood* is all of the previous season's growth when sent to you. Even the largest plants were all cut right down to the ground the Spring before.

**Pruning
Fall-Set
Plants**

If planting is done in Fall, cut away immediately about one-third of plant and defer final pruning until Spring. If too much wood is left, especially with big plants, the canes may shrivel before the roots take hold. Spring or Fall planting, always firm the ground over roots at once.

When to Plant

In Europe, where the Winters are less severe than in our own country, the bulk of Rose planting is done in the Fall, but here Spring is the favored time, as it certainly is the safest.

Dormant roses (plants without foliage), such as my entire stock consists of, should be planted, for best results, just as early as the ground is fit to work—just as early as you can plant fruit or shade trees, and he who had the foresight to prepare his beds the preceding Autumn, is indeed fortunate. In the latitude of New York City, this period usually occurs about the first of April, and varies according to latitude and location. In the South, below where the soil freezes, planting may be well done at any time during Winter. Above this point, Spring planting begins in February and gradually works Northward until in early May the planting season reaches the coldest portions of our country.

There is usually a period of about five weeks during which planting may be done, but the degree of success attained with the first crop of blooms (within two months from planting), will depend upon how near to the beginning of this period your planting was done. The first flowers of a late planting will be comparatively small and the stems short and weak, as the growths have not had proper time to develop. If, from necessity, planting is deferred until late, the plants should be watered occasionally and shaded until growth is well started.

Do not defer planting for fear of Spring frosts. Even the most tender of my Roses have been hardened by light freezings all Winter and will not be harmed by any weather which may come after the snow is gone.

Where a skilled gardener is employed, or one knows how to protect his plants, planting may be done to good advantage in the Fall, even quite far North. It is usually quite safe to at least plant the Hybrid Perpetuals then, but a severe Winter may cause some losses where plants are not properly cared for. Fall-set plants have the advantage of being established in the soil as soon as the sap begins to move, and in consequence the first growths are less hurried and are stronger.

On the whole, my opinion is that if the careful planter is ready, Fall planting, even of the Hybrid Teas, except in localities where the temperature habitually hovers below zero, will prove most satisfactory. If, however, a Winter like that of 1911-1912 should follow the planting, some losses may result. Springtime, when the planting fever stirs the sap in our own veins, will doubtless continue to be the favored planting time with most, but remember, "PLANT EARLY," and if you can't plant early, plant as early as you can.



Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (See page 20)

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and is a fungous disease, the spores fastening themselves on the bottom of the leaf and spreading rapidly unless checked. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be sprayed with Potassium Sulphuret, obtainable in lump form at drug stores.

Dr. Robert Huey, the well-known amateur rosarian, uses Potassium Sulphuret together with a soap solution, which latter he prepares as follows: Take $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Fels-Naptha soap, cut into small pieces and dissolve in a quart or so of hot water, boiling same until there is no residue left. Add enough water to make 1 gallon. (This soap solution he also uses to mix with insecticides.) To make 2 gallons of spraying material for Mildew he dissolves $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Potassium Sulphuret in 7 quarts of cold water and then adds 1 quart of the soap solution.

We have been accustomed to using the Potassium Sulphuret alone, dissolving 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water, but oftentimes the nurseryman's experience is not so valuable for the amateur as the latter's experience, since where plants are grown by the acre insect foes and diseases often do not ravage the plants severely. The spray should be directed, as far as possible, upward. Any implement, throwing a fine spray, may be used. Where one has a garden of some size, an "Auto-Spray," which will contain about three gallons, will be found very useful. Spray promptly and repeat every four to six days if disease continues.

Black Spot A disease, also of a fungous nature, appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is Bordeaux Mixture, which should be applied weekly, beginning in early Spring, as soon as the buds begin to push out. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning about the time the first crop is in full bloom, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears, it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off, as well, two or three leaf stalks immediately above, which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden and burned. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

In many gardens this disease is unknown, but where it does get a good start it seriously affects the crop of blooms for the balance of the season. Except for the curtailment of growth it does not, however, injure the plant or its future usefulness. Experiments are under way and which we expect will result in the better control of this disease.

Early in the Spring, before growth begins, all dead leaves should be gathered and destroyed, as our scientific brethren tell us the spores are carried over Winter on them. At that time a thorough spraying of the dormant plants and soil with Lime-Sulphur will help to give a clean bill of health. This mixture may be purchased at seed stores in concentrated form in a proprietary article called Scalecide.

**Aphis or
Green Fly**

A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect, which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. For those who have but a very few plants, a five-cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful. Fresh tobacco dust, applied thickly when the foliage is moist, will also prove effective. A very efficacious brand of this is called "Black Stuff Fine Tobacco Powder," and is sold in small or large bags by The H. A. Stoothoff Company, York, Pa. This is what we use, scattering it freely with the hand in the early morning. No harm to plants will follow a heavy "dose."

**Green
Worms**

The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects, which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows or lightly by hand. Both this and the tobacco dust will, it is true, temporarily disfigure the plants, but where one has a hose they may be washed off after a day or two. Repeat both applications of hellebore and tobacco as often as necessary.

There is one little rascal particularly annoying in May and that is the leaf roller. He eats a hole right into the bud—often the choicest one on the plant. Where you see such a hole you will usually find just beneath a leaf curled up with edges joined by a web-like filament. Invariably you will find the tenant at home during the day. Where the hellebore does not get this rascal, Arsenate of Lead will by spraying the buds thoroughly. This is a powerful poison and care should be exercised in its use. Dr. Huey, formerly quoted, uses this poison for all eating (not sucking) insects, his formula being as follows:

Arsenate of Lead..... 1 ounce.
 Soap Solution 1 pint.
 Water 7 pints.

**Rose Bug
or Chafer**

A familiar insect, whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early Summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect, usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They can be poisoned; but as they do not appear until the flowers are open, the latter will be spoiled by any application sufficiently strong to produce the desired effect.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as with a well-prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust, hellebore and Potassium Sulphuret annually.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the Spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary Winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. There is no protection so good as soil itself, and when protecting the Teas and Hybrid Teas it is a wise plan to hoe up a mound of earth about each plant and then fill in between the mounds with manure. Somewhat coarse, fresh manure may be used for this Winter mulching, although fresh horse manure may prove injurious if used too heavily and early. This operation should be deferred, if possible, until there is danger of the ground freezing. The uncovered tops may be tied up with straw or the bed filled in with leaves, hay, straw or like material. Evergreen branches are also good. In localities where mice abound it may prove unwise to use leaves, as the mice sometimes make their Winter home there and denude the rose canes of their bark. This protection should be gradually removed in March (latitude of New York City) or as soon as snow is gone or cold weather over. Protection should not be applied until after freezing nights begin.

A most excellent and sure method is to use empty butter tubs costing about five cents each. Remove the bottom, place tub over each plant (after foliage has been removed and the branches tied together) and fill in with soil, sand or ashes. Round this up and firm so as to shed water as much as possible. Square boxes may be used in the same manner.

The surest method where the Winters are extremely rigorous is to dig up the plants before the ground freezes, lay them flat in a two-foot trench in well-drained soil and cover with the soil taken out. In early Spring, as soon as the ground is fit to work, dig up and replant. Tender roses may also be Wintered in boxes of soil in a cold cellar, or heeled in, in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the Winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.

Budded or Own Root Roses—Which?

After ten years' experience as an amateur grower of Roses, I became absolutely convinced of the superiority of properly budded stock, and while this method is much slower in the propagation of plants, I have, with the exception of the Rambler Roses, abolished own-root stock altogether.

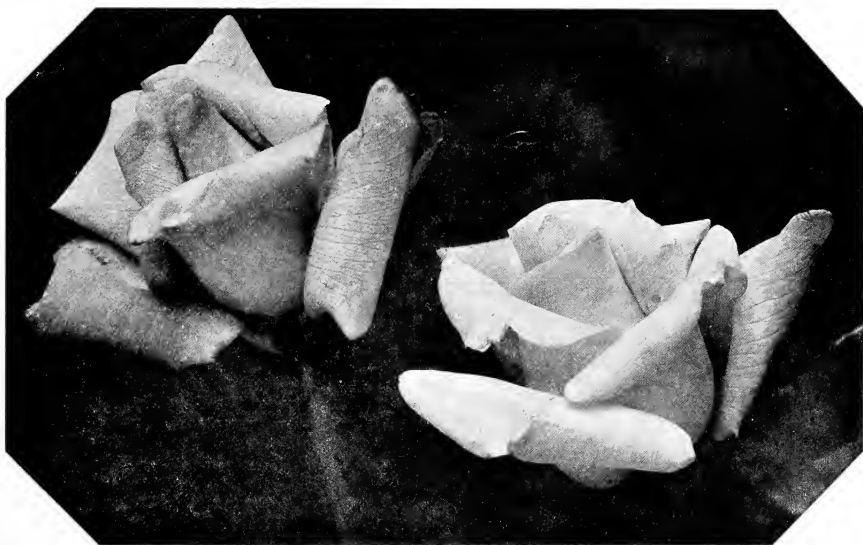
The only real objection to budded roses was their liability to occasionally sucker, but this has finally been removed in my new "Epoch" stock.

Lest some may think my opinion biased, having plants to sell, I quote below the opinion of Dr. Robert Huey, of Philadelphia, the most eminent amateur rosarian in this country:

"Garden roses can be obtained from the dealers grown in two ways, either on their own roots or budded on the Manetti or Brier. There is some difference of opinion as to the relative value of 'budded' and 'own-root' roses. The advocates of the latter declare

that the wild wood will sooner or later choke and kill the budded growth. This point is well taken if we admit the necessity of permitting the wild growth to develop, but if planting has been correctly done wild wood rarely breaks out. If it does, as happens in exceptional cases, it can be easily distinguished and readily removed. The Manetti suckers nearly always push up outside of the plant. They are covered with minute prickly spines and bear seven serrated leaves instead of the usual number of five. If a shoot is suspected of being wild, remove the earth carefully and follow the shoot down to the point of union, if this is *below* the bud it is a sucker. Cut it off close and rub the wound with a little moist earth. Just one per cent. of the roses in the writer's garden pushed out wild wood last year, and this was speedily detected and cut away without any damage to the plants.

"This is probably the only valid objection that can be urged against budded roses; on the contrary, much can be said in their favor. They are much more vigorous, produce finer blooms, come into bearing sooner, and last just as long, if not longer. Budded roses give a fair amount of bloom the first season after planting, and each subsequent year adds to their vigor and beauty. In a bed of budded roses planted eighteen years ago, four have died, the others are still vigorous and healthy, although the soil has not been changed. Adjoining this bed, eight years since, twenty-four strong own-root plants of Ulrich Brunner were planted, nine of which have died, while of twelve budded Brunners immediately adjacent all are still flourishing."



The Two Cochetts (See page 32)

The Stock I Send Out

Is all dormant, outdoor grown. The regulation size is two years old (none smaller) and the first shoots from this wood will bear flowers in two months from time of planting.

My Roses are born and reared out-of-doors, grown and Winter rested in Nature's own way—I haven't a greenhouse or flower pot on the place. They consequently come to you stored full of life and vigor, so very different from plants which have been growing under the tropical conditions of a greenhouse.

Should you desire extra large plants to produce a maximum of immediate effect, please refer to the Three-year and "Epoch" stock described on pages 40 and 39, respectively.

Size of Two-Year Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in Fall, run from 2 to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about 2 feet, and should be further pruned on planting as directed on page 11.

H. T.'s run about 15 to 24 inches, and Teas 12 to 24 inches.

Prices of Two-Year Roses

The prices of roses will be found at the head of each class (also on order sheet), except in some instances, where the price immediately follows description.

Varieties priced at . . .	{	40c. each are \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100
		45c. each are \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100
		50c. each are \$4.50 per 10; \$40.00 per 100
		60c. each are \$5.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100
		75c. each are \$6.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100
		85c. each are \$7.50 per 10; \$70.00 per 100
		\$1.00 each are \$9.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100

To secure 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 of each *Variety* (not class).

To secure 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety.

My roses are done up singly and in bunches of five and ten.

Please remember that all my roses, including newest novelties, are at least two years old and outdoor grown.

The New Order Sheet

In back of catalog, shows at a glance, in alphabetical order, all the varieties I have to offer this year, together with different sizes and prices of each sort.

Be sure to read EXPRESS vs. PARCEL POST on page 5.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Under this head we find what are, perhaps, the most useful of all roses for permanent planting, combining, as they do, hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower and bush, with great variety. While so-called "Perpetuals," it will be found that after the heavy June crop, some continue to yield moderately, some give occasional flowers throughout the Summer, and some—must I say it?—none at all.

Two-year plants, 40 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 18. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 39 and 40.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (vigorous). **Bancroft, 1886.** Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large, globular flower, produced on long, stiff stems; richly perfumed. The well-known, high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it also demands the most favorable conditions to amount to much out doors. A continuous bloomer. **50c.**

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink, large, and very symmetrical. Fine, cupped form; but weak in fragrance. Foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. Very hardy.

CAPT. HAYWARD (vigorous). **Bennett, 1893.** Light scarlet-crimson, full, perfectly formed flower of delightful fragrance. In addition to its other good qualities, this variety is the freest Autumn bloomer of any red in its class. (See cut, page 30.)

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine, globular form; very free bloomer. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned, and near blooming time kept dry when using hose.

EARL OF DUFFERIN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Rich velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large and full; of most delightful fragrance. This is one of the best dark roses we have for the careful grower. The blooms are very heavy, sometimes needing to be staked.

FISHER HOLMES (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice, fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. An old-time favorite with me, and should be in every H. P. collection.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** Large, long, pointed buds, of first-class form, opening to enormous flowers of absolutely pure snow-white; outer petals often delicately marbled with carmine. Growth is exceedingly strong. No other rose of our generation has created such a furore among rosarians, both here and abroad, and no mere word description of mine can begin to do it justice. In addition to the excellent qualities stated, it is one of the most prolific and long-season bloomers in the H. P. class. No one who grows roses can possibly afford to omit it. Also known as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. The greatest seller of all roses to-day.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant; moderately full. As "**General Jack**" this rose has been widely known and grown for more than a half century, perhaps more generally so than any other rose, and while, in my opinion, we today have better red roses, it is still quite popular.

GEORGE ARENDS (very vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1910.** In this rose we have the greatest acquisition made to the H. P. class since the introduction of Frau Karl Druschki ten years earlier. The bloom is very large and full, of beautiful form and most exquisitely fragrant; in color a soft, light pink. In growth and foliage, too, it is all that can be desired and might well be called a pink Druschki. Very hardy. This rose is more than worthy of a place in every garden. **50c.** (See cut, page 3.)

GEORGE DICKSON (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1912.** A new rose, originated by the celebrated Irish raisers and named by them in honor of the senior member of their firm, and who claim it to be the best exhibition rose they have ever raised. They describe the color as a "velvety-black scarlet crimson with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips, with heavy and uniquely pure crimson maroon veining on the reverse. Its vigorous growth, its thick, leathery, beech-green cordate foliage, bespeak rare constitution. Huge blooms quite 5 inches across." I have had this rose for three years, and while it was sent out and is still classed as a Hybrid Tea, I unhesitatingly myself class it a Hybrid Perpetual, as the growth, foliage, and bloom show little or no Hybrid Tea characteristics. It is a wonderfully rich, deep and glowing crimson rose of splendid form, but I think it a decided mistake to place such roses as this and J. B. Clark in the Hybrid Tea class. In my opinion, a rose so placed should have at least enough Hybrid Tea characteristics as to make same apparent without the aid of a magnifying glass. The term "Hybrid Tea" should, I believe, first of all convey to the amateur planter the fact that the rose in question is a continuous bloomer. Classed as a "Hybrid Tea," I know we could sell from two to three times as many plants, but I prefer the confidence of my patrons rather than any immediate pecuniary gain or the approval of rose introducers.

The following concerning this rose is from an amateur patron of mine:

"It is the acme of perfection in red roses in form, color, size, etc. I have over fifty varieties of the choicest reds, and this one is head and shoulders above anything in my collection, in fact far superior to any red rose I have ever seen." **75c.**

GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINOISSEAU (vigorous). **Guinoisseau & Chedane, 1908.** In a class where reds are so plentiful, a new variety of that color must possess distinctive merit to find a place, and in this sort we have such a rose. To begin with, the flower is very large and full and of a distinct, velvety, vermilion-red shade; then, too, the bloom is splendidly formed and lasting. The chief fault I can find in this rose is its name. **50c.** (See cut, page 13.)

HIS MAJESTY (vigorous). **McGredy, 1909.** Large to immense flower, long perfectly formed bud. Deep, rich, vermilion crimson. Delightfully fragrant. Flowers come on nice long stems, and all in all is one of the grandest red roses of June. This is another variety sent out as a Hybrid Tea, but it blooms only in June and has most of the earmarks of a Hybrid Perpetual. I commend it very highly to the lover of rich red roses. A Gold Medal variety.

HUGH DICKSON (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1904.** Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and of fine form, with high pointed center. Very sweetly scented. A rose practically without a fault. The rose lover can hardly get too many red roses, and this variety is certainly worthy of a warm place in any collection.

J. B. CLARK (exceptionally vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** This rose was introduced as a Hybrid Tea, but after testing it I at once classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual, and after several years I see no reason to change this classification, although most growers continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea. It is an immense, full, red rose, similar in color to the well-known General Jacqueminot. Its fragrant flowers come on very long, strong stems, making it ideal for cutting. The growth of the plant is unusually strong, rugged and thorny; in fact, even among the Hybrid Perpetuals it will be difficult to find as strong a grower. Canes from 7 to 8 feet high of one season's growth are quite common. Also, it does not bloom again after June; at least, in this latitude. Considered as a Hybrid Perpetual, pure and simple, it is a very fine rose; splendid to plant with Frau Karl Druschki for beautiful contrast. The foliage is also of exceptional size, and a beautiful bronzy green while young. Very hardy. Prune rather sparingly. **50c.**

LADY HELEN STEWART (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Very brilliant, scarlet crimson; in fact the brightest red H. P. Flowers full, medium to large in size, produced early and abundantly. Very fragrant. Where a bright red is desired this variety will prove more than satisfactory.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET (vigorous). **Liabaud, 1878.** Light silvery pink; large, cup-shaped flowers; quite fragrant. A distinct rose, giving us one of the prettiest shades of pink imaginable. Exceptionally hardy and unusually profuse bloomer. A favorite old exhibition variety in England.



Paul Neyron (See page 22)

See quantity prices of two-year Roses on page 18 and list of three-year Roses on page 40.

MAGNA CHARTA (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1876.** Bright rose-pink; large, full and fragrant. Foliage and wood light green. A most excellent rose; easy to grow. The pink H. P. usually offered by florists in the early Spring flowering in pots. Good, rugged grower.

MARGARET DICKSON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1891.** White, with pale flesh center; large, finely formed flowers of good substance. A strong, upright grower, with very large, fine foliage. Very fine sort. Awarded Gold Medal of National Rose Society of England.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (very vigorous). **Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.** Carmine-crimson, full and globular; very fragrant. A splendid red rose, similar to Alfred Colomb, but a more vigorous grower. An indispensable red variety.

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful, light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy. Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequalled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts. Practically an ever-blooming H. P.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy-pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form (each petal peculiarly and distinctly pointed), coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer; in fact, the most persistent in the H. P. class. Quite subject to mildew where that disease is prevalent. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England.

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good free bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June this variety will send up, during Summer and Fall, occasional stout 3 to 4-foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size and fragrance and in beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all." (See cut, page 21.)

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep, velvety, crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good, bushy grower and free bloomer. If you can have but one very dark rose, this is "it."

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed, globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s.

TOM WOOD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.** Light red; very large, full and perfectly formed flowers. An exceedingly fine, free-blooming rose of easy cultivation. The color is unique, and it is one of the best "after" bloomers in this class.

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet, 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease-resisting. Wood light, glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose.

Hybrid Teas

Without question this class of Roses stands pre-eminent to-day; in fact is revolutionizing outdoor Rose-growing. So many distinct and superb varieties have been added of recent years that now one may daily enjoy the Queen of Flowers from the beginning of Summer until heavy frosts set in.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetual. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the Winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P's, of exquisite and more varied style, and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.

Two-year plants, 45 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 18. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 39 and 40.

BELLE SIEERECHE, syn. **MRS. W. J. GRANT** (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy, of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. A really exquisite rose, in which perfection seems to have reached its goal. Bushy, rather dwarf grower.

BESSIE BROWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.** Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance; pointed, semi-globular shape. Very free blooming and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal Rose, opening better in a poor than in a rich soil and in dry rather than in wet weather. (See cut, page 26.)

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** Very large, pointed bud, opening quickly to a semi-full flower; in color described by the originators as "a ruddy gold and coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." In bud this is exquisite, but as an open flower is scarcely semi-double. Best in Autumn. Makes breaks at the base noted for their strength and rapidity of growth, which are of a beautiful garnet red, lined with bright red thorns.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** In point of coloring this is the most remarkable rose yet produced in this class. The color shades from the richest, glowing, blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. A full rose, delightfully fragrant. Also a productive bloomer, but plant is only a moderate grower. 60c.

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** Silvery carmine pink, shaded salmon; distinct shade. Flower large, full and fragrant; splendid grower and bloomer. One of the leading show varieties in England and a fine all-around sort. Awarded Gold Medal.

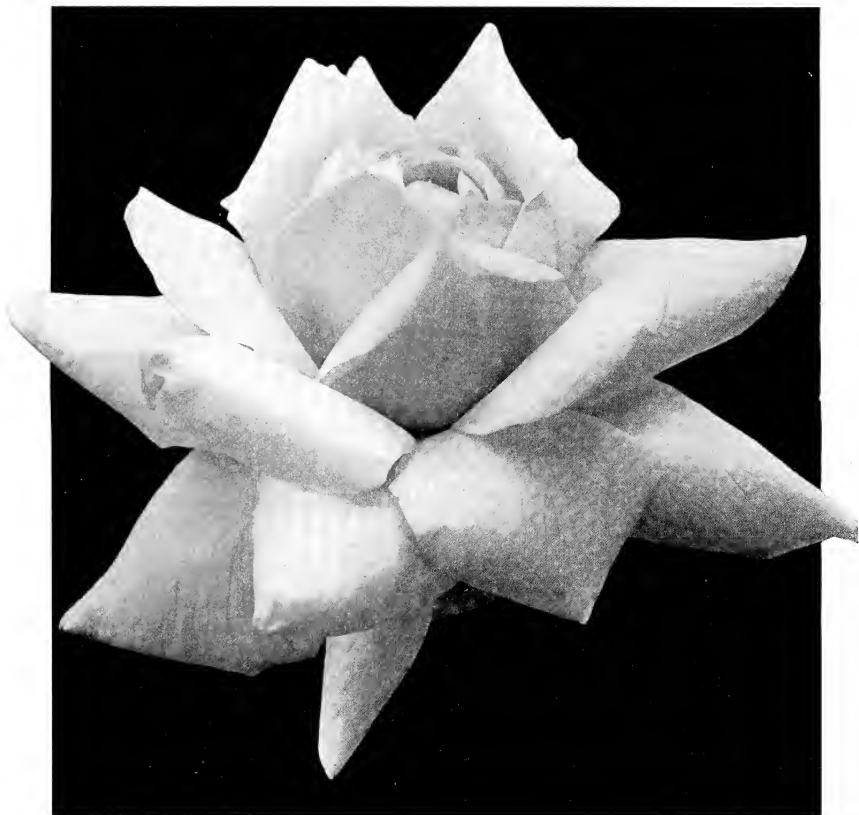
DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Intense saffron yellow, changing to orange coppery yellow. Flower large, moderately full, of the Killarney type. Beautiful buds; delightfully fragrant. A superb, yellow rose and a splendid grower. This variety is considered by many to be the best of all the yellows. We have never yet been able to supply the demand for it. 60c. (See cut, page 7.)

EDWARD MAWLEY (vigorous). **S. McGredy & Son, 1911.** We are glad to welcome this sterling variety to the H. T. class, in which good reds have been rather slow in coming. The flower is large and full, with petals of great depth and substance. The plant is a good grower and free bloomer. The rich, velvety crimson flowers are very sweetly fragrant. What more can one ask? Gold Medal variety. 60c.

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full; most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. One of the best and most popular of the ever-blooming reds.

FARBENKONIGIN (vigorous). **W. Hinner, 1902.** In color this flower is not unlike Jonkheer J. L. Mock, but the bloom is more globular in form. The growth is not as stiff as in Mock and it is a more profuse bloomer. We have had much call for this variety, which is a hard one to get away from. A great bedding rose.

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy-white, suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A." I consider this one of the very best all-around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. 50c.



Florence Pemberton (See above)

GENERAL McARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant, scarlet-crimson; large, full and fragrant; fine. Good habit. This rose, introduced quietly as an American production, is rapidly becoming popular as its merits become better known. This is without doubt the most brilliant and dazzling red of all the ever-bloomers, and, combining other good qualities, I am almost prepared to consider it peerless in its color and class.

GEORGE C. WAUD (moderate). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** Orange vermillion—a light red. Large flower of perfect shape holding its color unusually well; a point greatly to be desired. A free bloomer. While this variety is of only moderate growth, it has so many other good qualities the rose lover cannot afford to ignore it. Awarded Gold Medal. **50c.**

GEORGE DICKSON (see Hybrid Perpetuals).

GRACE MOLYNEUX (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1908.** "Creamy apricot, with flesh center; large, fine form, delicately tea perfumed. A grand variety." In this variety we have an unusual color, and a rose of splendid vigorous habit. Prolific bloomer. **50c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers, usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with, growing where most roses would fail. Prune moderately.

IRISH FIREFLAME (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1913.** A single rose, giving us a long, slender bud of a color difficult to describe, but which combines orange, crimson and gold. Flowers very fragrant and very freely produced. The foliage is both charming and distinct. A new, Gold Medal rose of unusual charm. **\$1.00.**

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (vigorous). **Leenders, 1910.** Large to very large full flower; long pointed bud on long, stout stem. Outside of petals, brilliant carmine-rose, inner side silvery, rosy white. Very erect, strong grower with splendid stems for cutting. This striking new variety has rapidly jumped into great popularity and deservedly so. A variety that will endure. **50c.**

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Relter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine, glossy foliage. A royal rose, exceedingly chaste and very popular. After all the introductions of the past twenty years this variety is still incomparable.

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flower. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. Perhaps the most popular rose of recent years.

KILLARNEY BRILLIANT (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1914.** The most recent "sport" from Killarney and which has been much heralded. In many respects it is the same as the parent bloom, but the color is much deeper and the flower has more petals, the inner side of which is particularly brilliant. The introducers claim that this will supercede the original Killarney. **\$1.00.**

KILLARNEY QUEEN (vigorous). This is a sport from the original Killarney, and is identical with that variety in form of flower, but the color is much brighter and richer than in the parent, thus overcoming one of the chief objections to Killarney, which often comes quite pale. Has proved to be of more vigorous growth than the original, and while I may be a little early in my prediction, I feel that this sport will prove of even more value for outdoor planting than Killarney Brilliant. **\$1.00.**



Bessie Brown (See page 23)

LADY ALICE STANLEY (very vigorous). **McGredy, 1909.** A quite new variety of remarkable vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral rose, inside pale flesh. In this variety we have a most delightful sort; fragrant and coming on good, stiff stems for cutting. An indispensable rose with a great future. **60c.** (See cut, page 3.)

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion, this is a superb rose, possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. Very floriferous. Probably the best all-round pink H. T.

- LADY PIRRIE** (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1910.** Here we have an unusually rich and attractive bud described by the introducer as "deep coppery reddish-salmon; inside of petals apricot yellow, flushed fawn and copper." This is a really lovely variety, coming on nice long, upright stems, and set off with distinct and beautiful foliage. **60c.**
- LA FRANCE** (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose; large, full and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to General Jacqueminot, probably the best-known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes. Owing to its very dense petalage, the buds of this variety will become "balled" under excessive moisture. It will also often open more perfectly in an open, gravelly soil than in a rich, dense one. One of the first Hybrid Teas introduced, it still has a remarkable hold on the rose lover, due, probably, to its incomparably delicious fragrance.
- LA TOSCA** (very vigorous). **V. Schwartz, 1901.** Very large, full, and free flowering. Silvery pink and rosy white, tinted with yellow. This is a very attractive rose, combining unusual vigor of growth with free blooming qualities. Very good garden variety.
- LAURENT CARLE** (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine-crimson; very large to immense in size; moderately full. Strong grower, good persistent bloomer and the most delightfully fragrant of all roses. Its splendid buds come on long stems, making it ideal for cutting. Exceptionally hardy for a Hybrid Tea.
- LYON-ROSE** (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** "A very vigorous rose, somewhat spreading in habit, with prominent thorns; excellent foliage, of a rich, reddish green. The flowers are generally borne singly, though occasionally two or three appear on the same shoot; beautiful, full, long buds tipped coral-red, chrome yellow at the base. Flowers large and full, with broad petals. Coloring superb, coral-red or salmon pink shaded with chrome yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp pink at the tips, a most happy and charming contrast of colors. Very fragrant." The above is the originator's description of what is undoubtedly the most distinct and meritorious rose of recent years. The general color effect is a deep, rich, salmon pink with base of petals yellow, lighting up the flower in a remarkable manner. A wonderful rose, truly indispensable. **50c. (See cut, page 29.)**
- MAD. ABEL CHATENAY** (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Carmine-pink, shading to salmon. Nice pointed buds; very free flowering. Fine, strong, branchy grower; distinct shade. A lovable and popular variety.
- MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT** (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. Year in and year out this is one of the most satisfactory of the H. T.'s. Splendid, vigorous grower, very rugged and thorny. In wonderful form in Autumn. "One of the very best for all purposes."
- MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOT** (moderately vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** This is the celebrated "**Daily Mail Rose**" which has caused more stir and been more widely advertised than any other rose of recent times. It is of the same class as Lyon-Rose; described as "coral red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet, with yellow at the base; a wonderful combination of most pleasing colors." Of value, chiefly, in my opinion, because of its marvelous color, which is very distinct from any other rose. In growth and substance of flower it is below the average. **\$1.00.**

MAD. JULES BOUCHE (vigorous). **Croibier & Fils, 1911.** White, shaded with pink in center. Flower large, full and of beautiful formation; very free bloomer. Another new rose of much merit and which has already made many friends. **75c.**

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose; nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower large, full and perfect; growth bushy, of moderate height; a great bedder. Deserves to be more largely planted. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it."

MAD. RAVARY (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Large, full flower, with long pointed buds. Color rich, orange yellow. A magnificent, free flowering, yellow rose which is holding its own with the more recent introductions. It will not disappoint the lover of yellow roses. **50c.**

MAD. SECOND WEBER (vigorous). **Souper & Notting, 1908.** Clear, soft, salmon-pink; very large, full, finely-formed flower on good stiff stem. This rose is quite distinct in its shade of pink, and its most symmetrical petals cause it to stand out prominently in any bed of roses. **50c.**

MARQUISE DE GANAY (vigorous). **Guillot, 1910.** An enormous, full and perfectly formed flower of a silvery rose color, produced on very long, stiff stems. The remarkably strong, rugged growth of this variety and the immense size of its flowers, remind one of the Hybrid Perpetuals, but it is a true H. T., blooming all Summer and Fall. A very distinct and meritorious new rose. **50c.**

MARQUISE DE SINETY (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Here we have a combination of gold, carmine, ochre and scarlet that baffles my pen to describe. The flower is large, moderately full, opening perfectly in cupped form and deliciously tea scented. Foliage very glossy, bronzy and leathery. Makes the most entrancingly beautiful yellow bud that I have ever seen. Short, stout grower. Yields very few propagating buds, and this, combined with a heavy demand, keeps stock very scarce. **75c. (See cut, page 4.)**

MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.** Very large flower; glowing carmine. Good grower and of fine habit. Attractive, deep green foliage. Its warm brilliancy of coloring causes this rose to stand right out in the nursery row or bed of mixed varieties. **50c.**

MRS. AARON WARD (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Indian yellow, variable in color, edging to white. Flowers medium to large, full and perfect cupped form, borne profusely and continuously on rigid upright stems. Very good foliage. Growth moderately vigorous, but bushy. This is a rose of unusual individuality and charm and of which I cannot speak too highly—a rose to love. **50c.**

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** Apricot yellow, orange and salmon. This rose is a simply wonderful, bushy grower, producing numerous blooms, and has exceedingly beautiful foliage. In bud, splendid, but the open flower is loose and gracefully irregular. This variety invariably elicits the enthusiastic admiration of nine out of every ten visitors here. **50c.**

MRS. CHAS. E. PEARSON (vigorous). **S. McGredy & Son, 1913.** Reddish orange, apricot and yellow. Here is a new rose claimed to be superior to the famous Lyon-Rose. It is of fine habit, floriferous and very fragrant. A noted English amateur says it is the Queen of all bedding roses in its color and soon will become the most popular of all roses. **\$1.00.**

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1911.** Clear rose pink. Flower very large and full; splendidly formed, and coming on nice, stiff, upright stems. This variety is now seen in the florists' shops throughout the winter, it being a good forcing, as well as garden rose. Especially grand in Autumn. **60c.**



Lyon-Rose (See page 27)

OLD GOLD (vigorous). **S. McGredy & Son, 1913.** A combination of old gold, apricot and coppery red. A charming, medium large, almost single variety producing its delightfully fragrant flowers in profusion; very effective in bud. Foliage dark and beautiful; good grower. A rose that should become very popular. **85c.**

PHARISAER (vigorous). **Hinner, 1903.** Rosy white, shading to salmon-rose in center. Beautiful long buds opening to very large and full perfect flowers. Here we have a rose that will live to charm and delight generations of rose lovers—in my estimation a really great H. T. and one which never disappoints the planter. Try it this year. **50c. (See cut, page 33.)**

PRINCE DE BULGARIE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1902.** Tinted flesh rose; shaded with apricot, deepening to saffron-yellow. Long, graceful buds on long stems, opening to large, beautiful, cup-shaped flowers. Good grower, with large, bright green foliage. Splendid outdoor variety, practically faultless.

PRINCIPAL A. H. PIRIE (vigorous). **Bernaix, 1909.** Silvery salmon pink, with cochineal center. Medium large flower, very full, every one opening perfectly. Nice, long, erect stems; prolific bloomer. One of the best summer pinks. Unfortunately my stock is rather limited. **60c.**

RADIANCE (vigorous). **Cook, 1909.** Of simply wonderful, vigorous, upright growth and profusion of foliage, this new pink rose, as it becomes better known, will prove of very unusual popularity. Produces its beautiful, cup-formed flowers in lavish profusion and is already rapidly winning its way as one of the very foremost of outdoor Hybrid Teas. **60c.**

RAYON D'OR (moderately vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1911.** Here we have the most brilliant yellow of all roses, although the outside of the bud is much deeper in color. As the flower opens, however, it proves to be a pure, dazzling, rich yellow. The foliage, too, is unique, a very glossy, varnished-like green; mildew-proof. Unquestionably one of the most striking and distinct roses of recent years. It has every desirable quality except growth, which is more or less erratic. A marvelous flower for the experienced rose lover and one which all should at least try. **See colored photograph on front cover. 75c.**

SENATEUR MASCURAUD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Color described by the originator as "sea-amber yellow, with yolk-yellow center, toning to bright sulphur yellow when fully expanded." As is the case with most yellow roses, this variety, sometimes during the season, comes rather pale in color. Do not condemn it in such case, but wait; subsequent flowers will be all right. **50c.**

SOUV. DE GUSTAVE PRAT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** An exceedingly prolific, medium large, and full rose; color, bright sulphur yellow. Being very floriferous, this variety makes a great bedder. The perfectly formed buds and flowers come on nice stems, giving us also an ideal rose for cutting. Last season I was ready to place this sort at the very front of all the yellow H. T.'s. **60c.**



Capt. Hayward (See page 19)

SOUV. DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large, pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. Particularly fine in Autumn. Like Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, this comparatively old variety is still unsurpassed in its color.

VISCOUNTESS ENFIELD (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1910.** Old rose, shaded and tinted with copper, yellow and carmine. Very large, full flower of fine form, produced very freely. Good grower, nice habit. A quite new variety of sterling merit which showed up here in wonderful form during the past season. **60c.**

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE (very vigorous). **Bennett, 1886.** Creamy flesh. Fragrant and very full, peony-like flower; of enormous size if buds are thinned out as they should be, as this variety is a most profuse and persistent bloomer. Superb in Autumn.

WHITE KILLARNEY (vigorous). **Waban, 1908.** In habit of growth, in form and petalage of flower, this is identical with the well-known and popular Killarney. In color, however, it is a rosy white, and as a florist's cut flower it has supplanted "The Bride." Like Killarney, this variety is a profuse bloomer and a fit companion for that sort.

WILLOWMERE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1913.** A new variety on the order of Lyon-Rose, but apparently with a little less yellow in it. The flower is superb, elongated, cup shaped. The plant is of much better growth and habit than Lyon-Rose. **\$1.00**



Conrad F. Meyer (See page 34)

Teas

Before the advent of the Hybrid Tea class, Tea Roses had to be chiefly relied upon for roses after June, and while this class is not now so important as formerly, there are some varieties still indispensable. The foliage is mostly leathery and glossy, resisting disease and attacks of insects much better than most classes. They mostly have a delicate Tea perfume. Should be given Winter protection north of Baltimore.

Two-year plants, 45 cents each, except as noted—Quantity prices, page 18. For prices of larger sizes, see pages 39 and 40.

HARRY KIRK (vigorous). **Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1907.** Deep, sulphur yellow, with lighter edges to petals. Large, full and well-formed flowers; very fragrant and free flowering. Growth unusually strong. The best bright yellow Tea Rose and an exceptionally fine one. Has the appearance of a strong Hybrid Tea. Almost, if not quite, the best all-round, ever-blooming, light yellow rose. **50c.**

LADY HILLINGDON (vigorous). **Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.** Deep apricot, shading to orange yellow, long pointed buds, coming on nice long stems; very free flowering and fine. Where a deep yellow, long-pointed bud is desired this variety is incomparable, and I earnestly urge all who have not yet planted it to do so this season. **60c.**

LADY ROBERTS (vigorous). **Frank Cant & Co., 1902.** Rich, reddish apricot, base of petals coppery red; edge of petals shaded orange. Unusually fine, long, pointed buds. A sport from Anna Olivier and one of the very best of the Teas. **50c.**

MAD. HOSTE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1887.** Pale lemon or primrose yellow; flower of splendid form and very full. For many years the best light yellow Tea. Very chaste and lovely when at its best in early Autumn.

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large, pointed buds, exquisitely moulded; petals recurving as they expand. Growth spreading; very hardy. For several years this has been one of the most popular Teas. Best in cool, moist weather.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (very vigorous). **Ducher, 1871.** Pale lemon-yellow, suffused with white; border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, of beautiful form and fine habit. An old Tea Rose still a great favorite with many.

MRS. B. R. CANT (very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose; inner petals soft silvery rose, suffused with buff at the base. Exceedingly full flowers, globular and fragrant. This variety is a magnificent grower, making a large bush, which bears bountifully a charming and very distinct rose.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (very vigorous). **Cook, 1897.** White, outer petals usually tinged with rose. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Unquestionably the best white outdoor Tea Rose we have. Grand in September.

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** One of the greatest late Summer and Fall roses ever introduced. While a true ever-bloomer, it usually is not so perfect in early Summer; but after most other roses are gone, this variety begins to come out strong, and continues to improve until, in October (here), it is cut down by frost. The general color effect is a "peachy" blush, with yellow at base of petals. The form is exquisitely moulded; the flower, of unusual substance, opening perfectly and full to the center. The growth is exceptionally strong, the plant constantly sending up great big reddish-garnet flowering shoots, that are a joy to behold.

The mature foliage is a rich, dark, glossy green, beautifully set off by reddish thorns all along the stem, which in strength and length is unequaled, making it an ideal rose for cutting. And the beauty of it all is, it is absolutely immune from disease. Even though mildew and black spot run riot through other neglected roses adjoining, Wm. R. Smith will be found untouched. Pinch off side buds and you will then have the ideal rose for cutting. While remarkable for its vigor during the Summer, it is quite susceptible to severe cold and so should be protected over Winter in the North. 50c. (See cut, page 36.)



Pharisaer (See page 29)

SEE

Order sheet in back of catalog for full list and prices per plant.

Page 18 for two-year quantity prices.

Pages 39 and 40 for Epoch and three-year prices.

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes. All are hardy.

The class to which each variety belongs, immediately follows the name.

ANNIE MULLER—Polyantha—(vigorous). **Schmidt, 1907.** Called "A pink Baby Rambler." Grows about two feet high and produces large trusses of small, rose-pink flowers, slightly larger than "Baby Rambler." Blooms very freely and continuously. Would make a striking edging for walk or drive. **40c.**

BABY RAMBLER—Syn. MADAM NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—Polyantha (free). **Levavasseur, 1904.** A dwarf-growing (15 to 18 inches high), ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, now very well known. Color fades out badly in mid-Summer, but is very rich again in early Fall. It has very beautiful, glossy, disease-resisting foliage, and is very hardy. **40c.**

CABBAGE or CENTIFOLIA—Provence—(free). **Introduced into England about 1596.** A very old rose, scarcely equalled in fragrance by any variety of today. The color is pink and flower is made up with densely packed petals. Will take you back to the gardens of your childhood memories, this being the best of the old-time "June roses." **50c.**

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large, full flowers of a clear, silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Makes a very large and hardy bush. Blooms very early. Makes a wonderful, high hedge. Prune moderately. **40c. (See cut, page 31.)**

JULIET—Austrian—(very vigorous). **Wm. Paul & Son, 1910.** Outside of petals old gold; inside rich, rosy red, with yellow at base of petals. Flower large, full and fragrant. Because of its most unusual and remarkable coloring, this most striking novelty attracts attention everywhere. **50c.**

ORLEANS ROSE—Polyantha—(dwarf). **Levavasseur, 1910.** Brilliant red, with white eye. A most vigorous and bushy grower for this class, often termed "Baby Ramblers." Grand foliage and very hardy. Superb in autumn and, all in all, probably the best variety of its class. Makes a wonderfully decorative border or low hedge. **50c.**

PERSIAN YELLOW—Austrian—(vigorous). **Willock, 1838.** Bright golden yellow, moderately full flower of moderate size, blooming in great profusion in June. Wood a distinct chocolate-brown color. Foliage small; delicately scented. A very hardy garden rose. Established plants should be pruned very little. **40c.**

SOLEIL d' OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. One of the most striking roses grown. **50c.**

BLANCHE MOREAU—Moss—(vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white; large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety. **40c.**

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed; fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew. The best pink moss rose. **40c.**

SALET—Moss—(vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class. **40c.**

AMY ROBSART—Sweet Briar—(very vigorous). Lovely deep rose; very abundant bloomer. 3 yr. **75c.**

MEG MERRILIES—Sweet Briar—(very vigorous). Gorgeous crimson; very free flowering. 3 yr. **75c.**

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning.

All except the Hybrid Teas are hardy, which latter, in the North, should be taken down and covered with clean soil to insure Wintering. Unlike the Ramblers, they cannot thrive in the North under neglect and must there receive good care. Give them your best possible soil. The Wichuraiana Hybrids are rampant growers and very pliable, particularly adapted to covering porches, trellises, stone walls, embankments, etc.

ARDS ROVER (Hybrid Perpetual). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Crimson, shaded maroon. Large, fine blooms; handsome foliage. A strong growing H. P. climber, producing high-class large blooms, differing radically from most climbing roses. **60c.** Extra heavy, **85c.**

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (very vigorous). **Hoopes Bros., 1912.** While the name of this rose is more or less a misnomer, yet on its own merits it is a splendid new climber; very distinct from anything else. It has but one blooming season, and that in June, when it bears very abundantly a very bright self-colored, medium pink flower of moderate size; not in any way comparable with American Beauty, but very large for a prolific-blooming climbing rose. It has splendid glossy foliage, showing traces of Wichuraiana blood, but the flower shows little of this relationship. Each flower opens full and perfectly; comes on a nice long stem for cutting, and would be a credit to a bush-grown rose. Would soon cover a veranda or other position where a strong-growing hardy rose is wanted. I recommend it most warmly. **75c.** Extra heavy, **\$1.00.**

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). **W. Paul & Son, 1899.** A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.** A strong, climbing sport, identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section.) Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING KILLARNEY (Hybrid Tea). A strong, climbing, new sport from one of the most popular roses grown to-day. Has the same beautiful garnet foliage, and flowers are identical with the old Killarney. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea). **Chauvry, 1902.** A very strong climbing sport from this now well-known pink H. T., which is an immense, full flower of richest pink, **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wichuraiana Hybrid). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage, a glossy green, retaining its lustre all Summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. It does not run to naked stems, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **40c.** Extra heavy and bushy, **60c.**

EXCELSA (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1912.** Here we have a worthy substitute for Crimson Rambler, with all the profusion of crimson bloom in June of the latter, without its unsatisfactory foliage; this variety being a true Wichuraiana Rambler with all the strong, wiry growth and beautiful foliage characteristic of this desirable class. Unquestionably the best double red Rambler. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

HIAWATHA (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1905.** A single Rambler, rich red, shading to white in center, with golden anthers. A very distinct and beautiful hardy climber, in fact a rose of great charm. Should be better known. **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**

MAD. JULES GRAVEREAUX (Climbing Tea). **Soupert & Notting, 1901.** Buff, peach and yellow. A rose of immense size and fullness, opening perfectly. A strong, beautiful grower. This is one of the largest and most superb roses of any class, but at times is a rather sparse bloomer. **50c.** Extra heavy, **70c.**

TAUSENDSCHON (*The Rose of a Thousand Beauties*). (Polyantha.) **Schmidt, 1906.** Pink, varying from flesh to rosy carmine. Beautiful flowers (very large for this class) produced in large trusses; fragrant and very hardy. A stem of this is a bouquet in itself. Growth strong and very bushy, but of moderate height for a climber. Needs no Winter protection. **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Wich. Hybrid). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. The best white Rambler. **40c.** Extra heavy, **60c.**



Wm. R. Smith (See page 32)

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in Winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made. (NOT FOR SALE IN THE FALL.)

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	\$0.40
Cho .....	.40
Frau Karl Druschki .....	.40
George Arends .....	.50
His Majesty .....	.40
Hugh Dickson .....	.40
J. B. Clark .....	.50
Mrs. John Laing .....	.40
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford .....	.40
Paul Neyron .....	.40
Prince Camille de Rohan .....	.40
Ulrich Brunner .....	.40
	<hr/>
	\$5.00

The Set
for
\$4.00

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Duchess of Wellington	\$0.60
General McArthur .....	.45
Jonkheer J. L. Mock .....	.50
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .....	.45
Killarney .....	.45
Lady Ashtown .....	.45
La France .....	.45
Laurent Carle .....	.45
Lyon-Rose .....	.50
Mad. Caroline Testout .....	.45
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	.50
Pharisaer .....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$5.75

The Set
for
\$5.00

Best 6 Teas

Harry Kirk	\$0.50
Lady Hillingdon .....	.60
Lady Roberts .....	.50
Maman Cochet .....	.45
White Maman Cochet .....	.45
Wm. R. Smith .....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$3.00

The Set
for
\$2.50

All Three Sets for \$11.00

Collection of Ever-Blooming Yellow Roses

The following varieties embrace all the various shades of yellow and will prove a rare treat to the lover of this color in Roses.

Duchess of Wellington	\$0.60	
Harry Kirk .....	.50	
Lady Hillingdon .....	.60	
Mad. Ravary .....	.50	
Marquise de Sinety .....	.75	The Set for \$5.00
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	.50	
Mrs. A. R. Waddell .....	.50	
Rayon d'Or .....	.75	
Senateur Mascaraud .....	.50	
Souv. de Gustave Prat .....	.60	
	<hr/>	
	\$5.80	

My "Epoch" Roses

This is the fifth season of the offering of the greatest Rose plants the world has ever seen. They are the "last word" in rose culture and are grown for those who want the best—who want the very maximum of immediate as well as permanent results.

While we had a splendid crop, last Fall's sales were exceedingly heavy and after setting aside the many orders already booked for Spring 1916, the following sorts are all we have left in choice stock and in sufficient quantities to publicly offer same.

Each year the demand for these roses greatly exceeds our increased supply. "A word to the wise."

How These Roses are Produced

The seed of a certain wild rose is sown and grown in seed bed outdoors for one year. The following Spring these one-year seedlings are transplanted into nursery rows, and in June of the same year budding is begun. The second Fall following this the plant is matured and digging begins, and so these "Epoch" roses, as they have already become known, are three-year-old plants.

This Stock's Advantages

Not only does this stock infuse wonderful vigor into the bud or cultivated growth, but IT NEVER SUCKERS BELOW THE BUD, and so at last the only real objection to budded roses has been removed.

Infusing wonderful vigor of growth into the cultivated variety, plants grown on it are much harder than otherwise, just as a strong, robust animal can stand severe cold where a weaker one would perish. Also by reason of its wonderful root system, it is not easily affected by drought; and can thrive in less rich soils.

Varieties and Prices

The following list shows the varieties I have to offer this season on this stock and the cost of same. For these prices, only the choicest plants have been reserved—the lighter plants going in with the regular three-year stock priced on page 40, I cannot undertake, however, to deliver or mark or keep separate these specially grown roses at the three-year price, but early orders especially will get some of them.

List of Epoch Roses

Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	\$1.00
Capt. Hayward	1.00
Chlo	1.00
Earl of Dufferin	1.00
General Jacqueminot	1.00
George Arends	1.00
George Dickson	1.25
His Majesty .....	.90
J. B. Clark	1.00
Lady Helen Stewart	1.00
Mad. Gabriel Luizet	1.00
Magna Charta .....	.90
Mrs. John Laing	1.00
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford .....	.90
Paul Neyron	1.00
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	1.00
Tom Wood	1.00

Hybrid Teas

Belle Siebrecht	\$1.00
Bessie Brown	1.00
Etoile de France	1.00
Florence Pemberton	1.25
Grace Molyneux	1.00
Gruss an Teplitz	1.00
Killarney	1.00
Killarney Brilliant	1.50
Lady Alice Stanley	1.25
Lady Ashtown	1.10
Lady Pirrie	1.10

La France .....	.90
Mad. Caroline Testout	1.00
Mad. Jules Grolez .....	.90
Marquise de Ganay	1.00
Mary, Countess of Hechester	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	1.00
Radiance	1.10
Senateur Masceraud	1.00
Souv. du President Carnot	1.00
Viscountess Folkestone	1.00
White Killarney	1.00

Teas

Harry Kirk	\$1.00
Lady Hillingdon	1.10
Wm. R. Smith	1.10

Miscellaneous Roses

Conrad F. Meyer	\$0.90
Blanche Moreau .....	.90
Amy Robsart	1.00
Meg Merrilies	1.00

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty	\$1.25
Climbing Belle Siebrecht	1.00
Climbing Killarney	1.00
Climbing Mad. Caroline Test- out	1.00
Mad. Jules Gravereaux	1.00

NO DISCOUNT ON EPOCH ROSES

Roses are at their best and keep best when cut
in the early morning or at evening

Three-Year-Old Roses

Where it can be afforded, these are greatly to be preferred to the two-year size, as, having both more top and root, they will give more bloom at once. The first year they will give the appearance of old, established plantings. This year I have a larger supply of very fine three-year stock than ever before.

If ten or more plants are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. may be deducted, and the purchaser may select as many or few varieties as desired.

This discount is not applicable to the regular Two-year stock for prices and discounts of which see page 18.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Baroness Rothschild	\$0.65
Capt. Hayward .....	.65
Clio .....	.65
Earl of Dufferin .....	.65
Fisher Holmes .....	.65
Frau Karl Druschki .....	.65
General Jacqueminot . . .	.65
George Arends .....	.75
George Dickson	1.00
Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau	.75
His Majesty .....	.65
Hugh Dickson .....	.65
J. B. Clark .....	.75
Lady Helen Stewart .....	.65
Mad. Gabriel Luizet .....	.65
Magna Charta .....	.65
Margaret Dickson .....	.65
Mrs. John Laing .....	.65
Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford	.65
Paul Neyron .....	.65
Prince Camille de Rohan....	.65
Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi	.65
Tom Wood .....	.65
Ulrich Brunner .....	.65

Hybrid Teas

Belle Siebrecht	\$0.70
Bessie Brown .....	.70
Betty .....	.70
Chateau de Clos Vougeot....	.85
Dean Hole .....	.70
Duchess of Wellington.....	.85
Etoile de France .....	.70
Florence Pemberton .....	.70
General McArthur .....	.70
Grace Molyneux .....	.75
Gruss an Teplitz .....	.65
Jonkheer J. L. Mœck .....	.75
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria .	.70
Killarney .....	.70
Killarney Brilliant	1.25
Killarney Queen	1.25
Lady Alice Stanley .....	.85

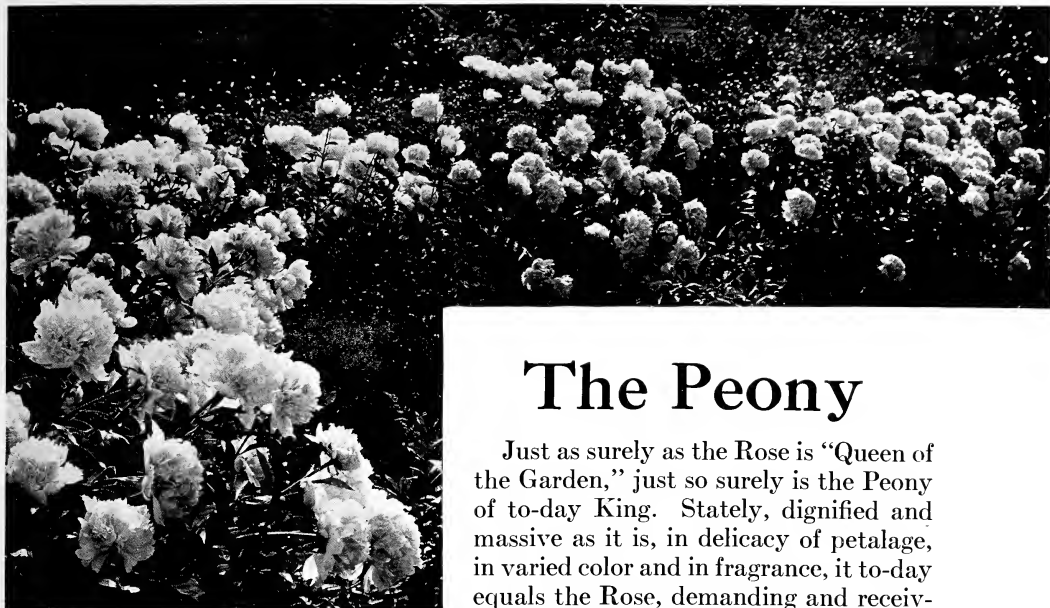
Lady Ashtown .....	.70
Lady Pirrie .....	.85
La France .....	.70
La Tosca .....	.70
Laurent Carle .....	.70
Lyon-Rose .....	.75
Mad. Abel Chatenay .....	.70
Mad. Caroline Testout .....	.70
Mad. Jules Grolez .....	.70
Mad. Ravary .....	.75
Marquise de Ganay .....	.70
Marquise de Sinety	1.00
Mary, Countess of Ilchester.	.75
Mrs. Aaron Ward .....	.75
Mrs. A. R. Waddell .....	.75
Mrs. George Shawyer .....	.85
Old Gold	1.15
Pharisaer .....	.75
Prince de Bulgarie .....	.70
Principal A. H. Pirie .....	.85
Radiance .....	.85
Senateur Mascuraud .....	.75
Souv. de Gustave Prat .....	.85
Souv. du President Carnot...	.70
Viscountess Enfield .....	.85
Viscountess Folkestone ....	.70
White Killarney .....	.70

Teas

Harry Kirk	\$0.75
Lady Hillingdon .....	.85
Maman Cochet .....	.70
Marie Van Houtte.....	.70
Mrs. B. R. Cant .....	.70
White Maman Cochet.....	.70
Wm. R. Smith .....	.75

Miscellaneous Roses

Conrad F. Meyer	\$0.65
Juliet .....	.75
Soleil d'Or .....	.75
Blanche Moreau .....	.65
Amy Robsart .....	.75
Meg Merrilies .....	.75



The Peony

Just as surely as the Rose is "Queen of the Garden," just so surely is the Peony of to-day King. Stately, dignified and massive as it is, in delicacy of petalage, in varied color and in fragrance, it to-day equals the Rose, demanding and receiving the homage that is its due. Rivaling

as it does the Rose in above points, in hardiness, permanency and ease of culture, it stands alone—"The flower for the million and the millionaire."

My entire time for years has been exclusively and enthusiastically devoted to the Peony and the Rose, and I know them intimately and love them both. To-day "Peterson Peonies" are almost as widely and favorably known as "Peterson Roses," signifying the highest possible degree of excellence.

At home here, in early June, we have the finest display of Peonies to be seen anywhere in this country, if not in the world. Arranged alphabetically in large exhibition gardens, an unusual opportunity is afforded for study and selection of such varieties as most appeal to each individual. Should you contemplate an important planting of this flower next Fall, we shall be very glad to notify you when the flowers are reaching their best. A request for such notification may be made at any time from now until June.

There are many of my Rose patrons who know little or nothing of the wondrous beauty of the modern Peony, and these I would especially urge to order a few of the finer sorts for 1916 with my assurance that there is a rare floricultural treat in store for them.

We ship Peonies only in the Fall, and issue annually on August 1st a catalogue of this flower which is mailed on request.

